

SUMMARY.

The Australians won the match against the West of Scotland by an innings and 188 runs. The Russians blame the pilot on the Woodhouse for the Joriko incident.

They say he failed to pass outside the squadron which was anchored inshore, thus infringing the naval regulations.

The "Daily News" says that no one on the Woodhouse could understand the shouts summing her to leave.

Mr. R. McKenna, in a speech at Middleton, explained the need for making a special naval effort.

An unknown merchantman collided with the under Sappho in the English Channel.

The Sappho, badly damaged, was towed to Dover, but it is feared the merchantman sank.

Britain and Brazil have signed a permanent treaty of arbitration.

At a banquet the Earl and the Emperor William exchanged assurances of the continuation of their traditional friendship.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company entered the Press Conference delegates at a banquet on Friday.

The King on Saturday presented colours to 100 units of the Territorial Army at Windsor Castle.

His Majesty cordially congratulated Mr. McKenna on the success of his efforts in organizing the Territorial Army.

A Russian Court Chamberlain and his wife have been killed in a balloon accident at St. Petersburg.

Playing for Gloucester against Hants, Jeap took 161 runs in 96 minutes.

The New York Customs officers are conducting a drastic campaign against smugglers.

It is estimated the Treasury has lost \$2,000,000 annually, principally by dress-makers.

There is much gratification in Russia over the announcement that King Edward will receive members of the Duma July 17.

At Wootton, the Sydney jockey, who was wrecked during a race in England on Saturday.

The total amount of Victorian Government loans outstanding on June 30, 1908, was \$2,826,487.

The public indebtedness of Victoria, including State, municipal, and corporation debt, was \$2,826,487.

Yesterday was "Labour Sunday" in Melbourne. Mr. Fisher, M.P., spoke at Wesley Church and Mr. J. Thomas, M.P., at North Melbourne Methodist Church.

The son of a dairyman was fined \$5 for refusing to collect to give in inspection a sample of milk.

Two remarkable speeches were made at a dinner given to the Chinese Consul-General by the E. and A. Company on Saturday.

They were delivered by Mr. Ping Nam and the Consul himself. Their frank expression of opinion views caused much amusement.

Several of the South Coast miners' judges have refused to accept the new agreement as a basis.

The closing of the Pillage lands is ready for occupation, and will soon be available.

An assistant to the Commonwealth Engineer has been appointed on the staff of the Commonwealth Engineer.

The reported claim of \$200,000 against the New Zealand Government is said to be regarded as a bluff.

The report is discredited by the American Consul in New Zealand, who says he knows nothing of the matter.

Mr. Joseph Cook says that notwithstanding the fact that the Government has no money, it can be most successfully carried on.

The temperature at 2.30 p.m. (68.5) is the highest recorded in June since the year 1906.

A relay smuggler with three tins of opium was caught on Saturday.

Mr. T. Brown, M.P., says the States will not put their hands on the Federal Government.

In favour of doing away with State Governments, the Legislative Council in all the States.

Thirty labourers receiving 7s. and employed on contracts on the Coalfield Colliery, are working for 6s. per day on Friday.

They were all paid off at once, and the contractors expect to fill their pits again.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the police force in New Zealand.

The Perth Council of the Labour Federation has formally decided its opposition to the stock inspection proposal.

REDUCED PRICES THIS WEEK.

Dark Brown Marmoset, 12/6 to 13/6. All this season's stock, 27/6 to 28/6. All Bright, Clean, and New, 27/6 to 28/6.

MILBURN, STOKES, HEAVY-HECK, REDUCED.

PAKINGMA TO LONDON, 4/11 to 4/12. 1000 Yards, 4/11 to 4/12. 1000 Yards, 4/11 to 4/12.

Through Fares quoted to New York, 4/11 to 4/12. Through Fares quoted to New York, 4/11 to 4/12.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

DURBAN, CAPEPOINT, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON. CALLING AT MELBOURNE AND FREMANTLE. REGULAR SERVICE.

Discharging at Durban, 10/11. Discharging at Durban, 10/11. Discharging at Durban, 10/11.

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SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR MARSEILLE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

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ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

For Plymouth and London, via Naples and Marseilles. Calling at Fremantle (W.A.), Colombo, and London.

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BERNS, PHILIP, AND CO. LIMITED.

Agents for the Australasian and World. Agents for the Australasian and World. Agents for the Australasian and World.

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AMUSEMENTS.

immense attendance at the 11th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce when "The Great Rescue" was the main feature. The program was a combination of laughter and tears, and the night of Mr. Blaud H. Moore. No change seems likely to come for some time to come.

CRITERION THEATRE.
 The Criterion Theatre was unable to gain admittance on Saturday night, and the dramatic weight of which is the main feature of the juvenile Tia Can. Its last nights. On Saturday night, the Criterion Theatre will present "Struck by Lightning" by Mr. H. B. Moore and Mr. H. B. Robb.

TWO REMARKABLE TURN-
ing artists have panned in long
series of the Tivoli Theatre, be-
ginning with the famous "The
Mile. Rosina Caselli, de-
scribed as the best of all
previous performers in the
city, is the possessor of a
beautiful animal, some of which lo-
cated, but for a decidedly fore-
cast, the famous "The
chihuahua dogs of Mexico, to
show that there is a race
of man that is vastly super-
ior to anything of its kind in this
country. either that, or they have a
talent which has produced a

...omment to the patience of
...s doings have never been
... in Sydney, at least. They
... all tourist motor car drivers
... set under its responsibilities
... suffer. Each discounts and
... conform to his place to await
... mental bar, poles, or ropes—
... sit-ting blind-ly walking as
... strapp- by fore legs, blind le-
... the chin while the clown o-
... round the upright, encirc-
... in real circus style. They
... horizontal bar just as hum-
... one in the same theatre. One
... from the same theatre. Both

of his mates is performing
black. From their treatment it
but kindness could have so
lady—who, by the way, is
reminiscent of the Parisian
figure but has the evidence
much an extent that it can
To behold a tiny dog who
aw on the tip of the lady's
saws on a short staff held
l waving gently so as not to
tion, is proof enough that
understanding between them. As
and ill at ease while pointing
ill family carries a general

... was that of the three Lanthanum salts, which were especially about the same as the other three. The jump off of the but it is the surprising unusual percentage.

unimpaired, excellent displays
before, the laurels gave con-
fidence, strength, and skill was
evidence on Saturday as the
the Tivoli. One of the part-
tists in some excellent fooling,
large share of the strain and
the various feats. The Tivoli
exceptional brilliance.

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.
several new numbers introduced
at the National Amphitheatre
the most interesting is a
up in the bush, with the bill

The air is filled with the strains of the gum-tree. The (iron, of about 1000, is something of a "Two Australs," one of whose between them they give bird and animal cries. Intercom. Another newcomer was Yoku, who displayed unbalanced strength, in balancing the most Pitcher (the "Big Muc" and some admirable new film. Yoku, The juggling art has the Australian; and, in a Gershon, with the punch-

WEST'S PICTURES.

...and, like a few minor actors, "Le Roi d'Annam." The play, played by French actors of the piece has been carefully made a very fair idea of what life was like before the Revolution. More than passing notice was given in the Corpus Christi processions of June 12. The various persons taking part in the interesting Buddhist manner is an idea of the life led by a general approval, and a sense of his loss, acted by no one.

presented. The musical comic
throughout the programme, and
and was in attendance.
ures Touring Company ap-
own Hall on Saturday evening
g audience. To-night the com-
row, with Wellington, C
follow.

THE LYCEUM.

ught the comic films at the
was "The Dancing Boush-
empts of the somewhat ce-
aised the audience with lan-
everyday life of a Japan-
and the

...passion as violent.
 ...hall is enhanced. A series
 of the old sculptured Triples
 and care of the scene
 interesting. A representative
 ants in the life of the Household
 off King, also caught the
 The Road to Love is a dra-
 er. The scene is laid in the
 and shows how, in the case
 person's property, even in
 duty, was a very serious off-
 any existing incidents, the peo-
 as the storybooks. The other
 over after. "The Uncle
 omitted mention of the
 ...

THE BLOW.
A popular film shown at the B
Thursday was that entitled "T
"The Canadian Rockies in W
views of this marvellous cha
ing its way through. The s
"The Irish Law" was full of st
appeared very strongly to th
the audience. Chief amongst
"Domestic Rivals," "The
The Pretty Girl of Nice"
matinee on Wednesday.

AIN PENFOLD AT CLONTAR
aining exhibition and display
shima at Clontarf yesterday.
ousand people witnessed the
tain Penfold, sail skywards
height of about 700ft.
time of 12 minutes, burn
of 3.30 boat. Whilst in
a photograph of Maunly.
wind was bearing him tow
city of the Pacific Ocean, he
which dropped 300ft before
cried him gently to the ground
the aeronaut saw a troop of

way to meet him as he descended his cords, and landed reached him. The scouts of the Manly Boy Scouts, who were photographed by Captain

Mr. Orme Davvall, and the memory of the late Mr. P. Leach, the society, the choir sang "Sur."

LAWRENCE CAMPBELL'S RECITAL
Mr. Lawrence Campbell was a successful recitalist at the Y.M.C.A. He is a very capable and ready noted, he will recite many humorous and dramatic pieces. Miss Constance Brown and Monk will assist. The

HOPKINS JONES' RECITAL

June 29, Mr. W. Hopkins J. brought in his musical circles the V.M.C.A. Hall, when he James Mabel Ward, Jennie S. Barnett, and Emma J. W. H. R. Woods. The

SEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
the series of winter matinees by the above professional orchestra Town Hall on Thursday at is now open at Pailing's, must call at the box office their reserved seats before

COMMONWEALTH PATENT

With and Haguel, patent attorneys at large, report that the following have been lodged by New South Wales at the Commonwealth Patent Office:

1. Improvements relating to horse crushed, and the like.

2. Improvements in cooling and other produce. Filed 3/1/1911.

An improved apparatus for
 ly pear (*Oreocera vulgaris*)
 Filed June 4.
 Device for use in cotton
 Filed June 4.

UB FINALS AT RANDW

The Handwick rifle range on Sunday, the rifle clubs fired their final shots for the season on June 30. The weather was more on an April than a midsummer's day, but was excellent, the only militancy being a somewhat erratic ballfall from the wind. The prevented any phenomenal scoring in shooting was, however, noted. The Handwick Rifle Club fired a team match on Sunday, June 30, side under F. Harrison and W. P. Plancher at 600 yds. After an interesting one day captain's team won by the narrowest of margins. The scores were 340 to 330, and it was—H. M'Motion, 65; F. Harrison, 65; C. Fisher, 47. The Handwick Rifle Club concluded their shooting.

the 500yds mound the Engineers fired and concluded their year's practice.

[illegible]

Italian Rifles practised at the short range station. The 31, 33, 35 was the best position.

Hyderly did some rapid firing at the
and disappearing disc. A. Sharp p
mimes. Six were bullies.
M'Calley Cup contest will be compet
Entries are due on Monday. Det
TEAMS' MATCH.
twick fired a match between teams
led by Captain W. Pidgeon and Captain
100 shots at 600 yds. Captain Harris
100 yds. 40: F. Harrison, 48: C. Hammond, 44
45: D. Mitchell, 45: J. Hammond, 44

geon's team: M'Leod, 47; Jewell, 48;
T. Dunne, 48; W. Weehater, 45; C

[illegible]

—60; P. Ettinghausen, 27, 32—50;
—50; A. R. Harding, 28, 31—50; E.
—50; W. J. Green, 29, 33—50; H. R.

28. T. H. Westbrook, 27, 30-35;
29. 28-37; G. W. Kershaw, 26, 28-35;
30. 28-37; J. E. Harris, 25, 31-37;
31. 27-38-35; N. Caswell, 26, 28-34;
32. 28-34; H. Holliday, 24, 30-34; D. C. G. Watt, 24, 28-32;
33. Practice, 7 shots at 200 and 300 yards;
34. 28-37; C. H. Nix, 24, 31-37;
35. 32, 37-40; H. Garmey, 34, 37-40;
36. 27, 29-38; G. Ransom, 31, 27-38;
37. Practice, 8 shots at 300 and 400 yards;
38. 31, 33-39; H. Johnson, 27, 31-37;
39. 28-31; K. Jackson, 23, 28-31;
40. 26, 26-30; J. Garrett, 23, 28-30;
41. 26, 25-31; L. Thompson, 24, 28-30.

and Telegraph. Final shoot of 7 shots at 200 and 300 yards.—A. J. 66; W. Lundy, 31, 33—64; A. J.

T. H. Garry, 34; 27-61; P. K. O.
J. H. Jonca, 30; 28-52; A. O.
Prize winners for the quarter:
C. B. West, 2; K. H. Howar,
A. Daniels, A. Horton, C.
Officers. Final club shoot of the year, 19
Sapper Box, 47; Snp. Chappell, 47;
W. O. Smith, 45; C.S.M. Pirman,
41; Snp. Miller, 45; Snp. Ellis,
41; Corps. Byrne, 40; Snp. Murphy,
38; Capt. Warden, 40. Eight shot
ounder targets at 500yds: Snp. Box,
32; W. O. Smith, 8 hits (5 bulls);
8 hits (5 bulls), 22; C.S.M. Pantl
5 hits, 32; Snp. Fanthin, 8 hits (2
Hogan, 7 hits (5 bulls), 28; Corp.

pt. Warden, 6 hits (3 bulls), 24.
rn Suburbs. Final shoot June 9

3. *Salvadora*, 2. *Genivaca*, 68; H. Ho-
 4. *Salvadora*, 66; F. Bolton, 60;
 5. *Linnaea*, 67; H. Blyden, 67;
 6. *Cornard*, 67; A. D. Carmichael, 67;
 7. *Priddle*, 67; W. Quinn, 61; S. Gre-
 8. *son*, 60; W. Turbin, 60; S. Rem-
 9. *ey*, 61; J. Brozan, 58; E. Croft, 52;
 10. *Indian* *thistles*.—Practice, seven shots a
 11. *times*.—*Corp*, Hammon, 24, 37–67; A.
 12. *50*; Lt. Hammond, 33, 20–61; Pie-
 13. *50*; Lt. Howard, 24, 22–46.
 14. *Sydney*.—Practice, running man
 15. *T. W. Baldwin*, 7 hits (1 bull); A.
 16. *T. W. Baldwin*, 7 hits (1 bull); A.
 17. *A. 6 hits (1 bull); J. Beyer*, 6 hits
 18. *bull); J. Beyer*, 6 hits (1 bull);
 19. *E. Hope*, 5 hits. Running man: T.
 20. *P. Swinbourne*, 6 hits; H. S. Masce-

Company, First A.I.R.—Second A.I.R.—
7, 14 shots at 500 yards:—Col.-sgt. A.
Cox, 65; Pte. S. Thorpe, 62; T. Fox
14; 1. McDonald, 44; Sgt. B. De

50: Lt. McDonald, 34; Pte. R. D.
 Hyland, 31; Pte. Wells, 51.
 Battalion, Scottish Rifles.—First as-
 "A" class, 14 shots at 500 yds.
 67; Lance-corp. McLeod, 66; Col. Har-
 vey Buchanan, 65; Col. Sgt.
 61; Pte. Stubbs, 60; W.O. Robertson,
 56; Sgt. Oakey, 56; Corp. Mil-
 ligan, 55; Major Mackenzie, 53; Sgt. Pat-
 51; 50; Corp. Mackay, 50.
 50; Pte. Buchanan, 56; Pte. M-
 50; Lance-corp. Watson, 51; Pte.
 50; Pte. Fother, 50; Pte. Holden, 50; Pte.
 50; Sgt. Toller, 49; Pte. Terry, 48.
 Company, Senior Cadets.—Last shoot
 0 shots at 50 yds; Col. Sgt. Blaydes,

41; Sgt. Mason, 45; Pte. Stark, 45;
Pte. Howe, 34; Pte. Mason, 30; Pte. R.
Althup, 28. Prize winners for the Jun

1st. Sgt. Blaydes, 84; 1st. Turlin, 84; 2nd. Sgt. Mason, 86; Pte. Alexander, 84; Pte. Rose, 81; Pte. Mason, 79.

Senior Suburbs—Prize winners for June were: W. Griffiths, J. W. Adams, A. Henningham, G. Keever, M. M. K. A. V. Brown, G. Allars, H. H. Annual prize of the rifle—First, R. second, J. W. Adams, 485; third, W. Annual prize winners (with handicaps) 1st, 555; second, F. Holt, 549; third, G.

and companies, 1st A. I. Regiment.

at Sailor Bay Range, North Sydney, scored 428 to the latter's 370 points. Pany; Sergt. Noble, 46; Pte. Walker,

TROUBLED WITH RHEUMATISM—WHEN TREAT THE CAUSE, NOT SYMPTOMS.

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN, WHOLY CRIPPLED, FOUND AN ANTICURE

you are having trouble curing your
—curing it permanently—curing
it won't come back with the new
spell, you are likely going about
the wrong way. Think for a
horrible twinges and swollen joints
on their own account. There's
to cause them. Now if the cause
ed wouldn't the pains and aches
emphatically yes. Now you are
crack—cure the cause. Give up
liniments and things to rub on

It's not drive the rheumatic acid out in a thousand years. That's why our Pink Pills come in. They...

and tone the system to a point
downs off the Rheumatic impurities
natural channels. This isn't the
they have cured hundreds of cases
of Mrs. Louisa Whitehouse, Fr
Dudley, Newcastle, is an excel
of how they cure.
out three years ago I was attack
Rheumatic pains in all my bo
" said Mrs. Whitehouse. "I
My joints became very much
fingers appeared to be all out
and not wash myself or comb

the children had to do everything. There was a creaking, crackling in every joint. The pains were unbearable.

day and night; they were much
in damp or changeable weather
not rest at night, and my hus-
band was also completely broken by
cures. Two doctors advised me
to go. I went to Maitland, and re-
mained five weeks, but got no better.
I was in bed for six weeks, and
in flesh until I was but skin and
bones. I had no appetite. I did not care
for any of my food. On my return my husband
brought me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
I procured one box from Mr. J. H. Williams.

seper, but I did not feel any better. The first time I had taken the second box of improvements. I kept on with it.

and taken very nearly the last
box, when I was free from all ac-
I got my appetite back and
rapidly. It was Dr. Williams' Pink
cured me of Rheumatism and
can judge the shopman's opinion
tries to sell you anything else w
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The
remedies are never offered un
the customer easy to sell. Th
per box, six boxes for the do
or, from The Dr. Williams

Australasia, Ltd., Sydney—Advt.

nowc page1

BIRTHS.
BAZARU—June 17, 1909, at Mount St. Mary's, Perth, W.A., to Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Bazaru, a daughter.
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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1909.

who listened to the speeches we report elsewhere on the occasion of a dinner to the new Chinese Consul-General must have had this fact brought directly home to them in the most undeniable way. The new Consul-General had already produced a rather remarkable impression. In him the new China finds new expression, and those who come in contact with him, or who read his speeches, will be able to see for themselves that the importance of the movement has not been exaggerated. But even more significant was the diplomatic action of Mr. Ping Nam, who spoke not merely for new China, but for new China as it touches Australia more nearly. The new Consul himself took a sufficiently bold line when he dwelt on the democratic character of Chinese institutions, and spoke of the public and domestic virtues of China and Australia have in common. We cannot quarrel with his estimate, especially when he pointed out the immense complexity of his problem, and the comparative simplicity of our own; and he came near to the point of vital interest to us when he touched on the opportunities for closer commercial relations. Already we have begun to look to the East for new markets, and we know that it is in this direction our greatest trade expansion must come to lie. Speaking rather from the Chinese standpoint, the new Consul dwelt on the probable rapid growth of Chinese consumption, and there is no reason to doubt his diagnosis. China is committed to internal reform, and is experiencing an intellectual awakening that cannot fail to have the most far-reaching results for her people.

The remarks of Mr. Ping Nam, however, bring us at once to practical questions, and though he was not speaking with any formal authority, there is no doubt that he expressed much that the Consul himself had to leave unsaid. Mr. Ping Nam made a dignified protest against the rough and ready methods of the Chinese, and several passages in his speech, which we will quote here, are well worth his rights in claiming that he would be guilty of an indignity in language towards those who are citizens of the great Asiatic Empire. The Chinese recognise our right, it seems, to preserve our territory for our own race, but they tell us that this is a right which we possess in full share of self-respect, and those of them who make their homes among us expect us to remember this. It is only right that we should remember it, and in framing regulations by which our white Australian legislation is carried into effect, we should give as full consideration to the rights of the Chinese as we do to those of our own race. The fact that there were over two applicants for each farm is a good proof as could be wished of the genuine interest of the Chinese in the settlement. The very important northern town of Tamworth is only expected to be on the wrong side of the ledger to the amount of £30,000 per annum. Then there is a certain deficit on the Northern Territory of £121,000 per annum for an indefinite period, while there is scarcely any limit to the amount of money that the Federal Government might spend on this area if it chooses to do so, and can raise the necessary funds. The encouragement of immigration, and the advertising campaign, which should be continued, to say the least, until the establishment of the High Commissioner in suitable quarters in London, cannot be carried out on a negligible line. Nor are there many who will urge that any of these particular schemes should be quite ruled out. Some of them are imperative, and some are desirable for defence both on land and sea. The Federal capital, too, may easily absorb a million or two without undue lavishness of deficit. But, besides these wants Federal and State, there is a large section of our people whose sole object in life appears to be to use the Legislature to secure for them more pay and shorter hours, and who, in the meantime, are like to see higher duties at the Customs-house, still others are clamant for further reductions in railway fares and freights. So, while there are urgent demands for the money when it is once in the Treasury, there are also attempts to dry up its source. Can it be wondered, if, under the circumstances, the Government is not prepared to take any action, it cannot afford to overlook the costliness of the proceeding. Even if we allow that by the time all the land is sold there will be 300 prospective buyers, it is not likely that the Government will be able to raise more than a few millions in the future. In the past between what is merely desirable and what is imperatively essential, many legitimate wants will have to remain unsatisfied. Of that there can be no question. It rests with those responsible to say which of these multifarious requests must be laid on one side till a more convenient season.

Thus it comes that resumption alone will not suffice for the needs of a settlement policy which is worth calling by the name. Resumptions have their proper place, and on a modest scale may be considered necessary in the future. But, in the meantime, the Government must be regarded only as an adjunct to and not the main instrument of a settlement policy. If we are really in earnest about settlement, we should be counting our new settlers by thousands where we are now apparently content to count them by hundreds. It is not merely that we want to provide for the people who are already here, but for the many thousands it should be our endeavour to get here. Either this we should stop talking about immigration altogether, and stop the expense of advertising the attractions of the country to the people of the United Kingdom and elsewhere. It is for this reason that the Government's future policy in regard to settlement is all-important. Mr. Wade's idea of having the lands within settlement zones classified and valued, and making the valuation to-day the valuation for the future, irrespective of any added value in the meantime, will be much more effective than a graduated land tax if it is applied in a sufficiently business-like and determined way. There should be no loophole for doubt as to the fixed national income, and that the Government should be able to have all desirable lands settled, and settled quickly. The country must be the background should be unmistakable. Estate owners could find on this no legitimate grievance. They could have always open to them a sure way to save themselves from loss—that is to see that their lands carry people as well as stock.

THE NEW CHINA.
 We have heard a good deal about the new China probably without realising a tenth of what the phrase implied. China, as to its official class at any rate, has always been a well-educated country, and it was more accident of position that prevented its education being on productive lines. But it has been largely Western methods, but also the Western point of view. Those

who listened to the speeches we report elsewhere on the occasion of a dinner to the new Chinese Consul-General must have had this fact brought directly home to them in the most undeniable way. The new Consul-General had already produced a rather remarkable impression. In him the new China finds new expression, and those who come in contact with him, or who read his speeches, will be able to see for themselves that the importance of the movement has not been exaggerated. But even more significant was the diplomatic action of Mr. Ping Nam, who spoke not merely for new China, but for new China as it touches Australia more nearly. The new Consul himself took a sufficiently bold line when he dwelt on the democratic character of Chinese institutions, and spoke of the public and domestic virtues of China and Australia have in common. We cannot quarrel with his estimate, especially when he pointed out the immense complexity of his problem, and the comparative simplicity of our own; and he came near to the point of vital interest to us when he touched on the opportunities for closer commercial relations. Already we have begun to look to the East for new markets, and we know that it is in this direction our greatest trade expansion must come to lie. Speaking rather from the Chinese standpoint, the new Consul dwelt on the probable rapid growth of Chinese consumption, and there is no reason to doubt his diagnosis. China is committed to internal reform, and is experiencing an intellectual awakening that cannot fail to have the most far-reaching results for her people.

The remarks of Mr. Ping Nam, however, bring us at once to practical questions, and though he was not speaking with any formal authority, there is no doubt that he expressed much that the Consul himself had to leave unsaid. Mr. Ping Nam made a dignified protest against the rough and ready methods of the Chinese, and several passages in his speech, which we will quote here, are well worth his rights in claiming that he would be guilty of an indignity in language towards those who are citizens of the great Asiatic Empire. The Chinese recognise our right, it seems, to preserve our territory for our own race, but they tell us that this is a right which we possess in full share of self-respect, and those of them who make their homes among us expect us to remember this. It is only right that we should remember it, and in framing regulations by which our white Australian legislation is carried into effect, we should give as full consideration to the rights of the Chinese as we do to those of our own race. The fact that there were over two applicants for each farm is a good proof as could be wished of the genuine interest of the Chinese in the settlement. The very important northern town of Tamworth is only expected to be on the wrong side of the ledger to the amount of £30,000 per annum. Then there is a certain deficit on the Northern Territory of £121,000 per annum for an indefinite period, while there is scarcely any limit to the amount of money that the Federal Government might spend on this area if it chooses to do so, and can raise the necessary funds. The encouragement of immigration, and the advertising campaign, which should be continued, to say the least, until the establishment of the High Commissioner in suitable quarters in London, cannot be carried out on a negligible line. Nor are there many who will urge that any of these particular schemes should be quite ruled out. Some of them are imperative, and some are desirable for defence both on land and sea. The Federal capital, too, may easily absorb a million or two without undue lavishness of deficit. But, besides these wants Federal and State, there is a large section of our people whose sole object in life appears to be to use the Legislature to secure for them more pay and shorter hours, and who, in the meantime, are like to see higher duties at the Customs-house, still others are clamant for further reductions in railway fares and freights. So, while there are urgent demands for the money when it is once in the Treasury, there are also attempts to dry up its source. Can it be wondered, if, under the circumstances, the Government is not prepared to take any action, it cannot afford to overlook the costliness of the proceeding. Even if we allow that by the time all the land is sold there will be 300 prospective buyers, it is not likely that the Government will be able to raise more than a few millions in the future. In the past between what is merely desirable and what is imperatively essential, many legitimate wants will have to remain unsatisfied. Of that there can be no question. It rests with those responsible to say which of these multifarious requests must be laid on one side till a more convenient season.

Thus it comes that resumption alone will not suffice for the needs of a settlement policy which is worth calling by the name. Resumptions have their proper place, and on a modest scale may be considered necessary in the future. But, in the meantime, the Government must be regarded only as an adjunct to and not the main instrument of a settlement policy. If we are really in earnest about settlement, we should be counting our new settlers by thousands where we are now apparently content to count them by hundreds. It is not merely that we want to provide for the people who are already here, but for the many thousands it should be our endeavour to get here. Either this we should stop talking about immigration altogether, and stop the expense of advertising the attractions of the country to the people of the United Kingdom and elsewhere. It is for this reason that the Government's future policy in regard to settlement is all-important. Mr. Wade's idea of having the lands within settlement zones classified and valued, and making the valuation to-day the valuation for the future, irrespective of any added value in the meantime, will be much more effective than a graduated land tax if it is applied in a sufficiently business-like and determined way. There should be no loophole for doubt as to the fixed national income, and that the Government should be able to have all desirable lands settled, and settled quickly. The country must be the background should be unmistakable. Estate owners could find on this no legitimate grievance. They could have always open to them a sure way to save themselves from loss—that is to see that their lands carry people as well as stock.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.
 The portion of the Peel River Estate resumed by the Government and thrown open to settlement, has been over-estimated. Of 611 applicants, 336 were adjudged eligible to bid for 218 farms, and the names of the successful were made known on Saturday. The fact that there were over two applicants for each farm is a good proof as could be wished of the genuine interest of the Chinese in the settlement. The very important northern town of Tamworth is only expected to be on the wrong side of the ledger to the amount of £30,000 per annum. Then there is a certain deficit on the Northern Territory of £121,000 per annum for an indefinite period, while there is scarcely any limit to the amount of money that the Federal Government might spend on this area if it chooses to do so, and can raise the necessary funds. The encouragement of immigration, and the advertising campaign, which should be continued, to say the least, until the establishment of the High Commissioner in suitable quarters in London, cannot be carried out on a negligible line. Nor are there many who will urge that any of these particular schemes should be quite ruled out. Some of them are imperative, and some are desirable for defence both on land and sea. The Federal capital, too, may easily absorb a million or two without undue lavishness of deficit. But, besides these wants Federal and State, there is a large section of our people whose sole object in life appears to be to use the Legislature to secure for them more pay and shorter hours, and who, in the meantime, are like to see higher duties at the Customs-house, still others are clamant for further reductions in railway fares and freights. So, while there are urgent demands for the money when it is once in the Treasury, there are also attempts to dry up its source. Can it be wondered, if, under the circumstances, the Government is not prepared to take any action, it cannot afford to overlook the costliness of the proceeding. Even if we allow that by the time all the land is sold there will be 300 prospective buyers, it is not likely that the Government will be able to raise more than a few millions in the future. In the past between what is merely desirable and what is imperatively essential, many legitimate wants will have to remain unsatisfied. Of that there can be no question. It rests with those responsible to say which of these multifarious requests must be laid on one side till a more convenient season.

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To-day's sales were:—
Silver.—British Broken, 21/ 21/4; South Sea

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